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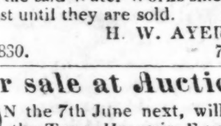


LARGE SALE OF

Hardware, &c.

AT AUCTION.

THE Sale of the Stock of KYLE & DAILEY will commence on Monday the 7th of June next, and continue from day to day till the sale is completed. Every article will be sold without any kind of reserve. Terms at sale.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1830.—2w

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

Edited by the Rev. Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Sale Postponed.

The sale of one half of all the *FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS*, and the *DWELLING HOUSE & LOT* recently occupied by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, which was to have taken place to-day, is postponed until Tuesday, the 25th of May next.

HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*

April 20, 1830.

Further Postponement.

THE sale of the Property advertised above is postponed until *Thursday, the first of July next.*

N. B. Mr. Hugh McLaurin is hereby fully authorised to collect all debts which have accrued and become due to the said Water Works since the 27th of February past until they are sold.

H. W. AYER, *Trustee.*

May 25, 1830. 77ts.

For sale at Auction.

ON the 7th June next, will be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, one half acre Lot on Person Street, with a two story HOUSE, Kitchen, and Stable on the same, and a good well in the yard, adjoining Mrs. Kennedy's Lot. A Note negotiable at the U States Bank, at 90 days, with approved security, will be required.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

H. W. AYER, *Auct'r.*

Fayetteville, May 26, 1830. ts

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. McDuffie's Report.—(Continued.)

Having endeavored to explain, thus briefly, the general depreciation resulting from a redundant currency, the committee will now proceed to point out some of the injurious consequences which have resulted from those great changes in the standard of value, which have been unavoidably produced by the correction of the redundancy.

An individual who borrowed a sum of money in 1816, and paid it in 1820, evidently returned to the lender double the value received from him; and one who paid a debt in 1820, which he had contracted in 1816, as evidently paid double the value he had stipulated to pay, though nominally the same amount in money. It is in this way that fluctuations in the quantity and value of the currency interfere, in the most unjust and injurious manner, between debtor and creditor.

And when Banks have the power of suspending specie payments, and of arbitrarily contracting and expanding their issues, without any general control, they exercise a more dangerous and despotic power over the property of the community, than was ever exercised by the most absolute government. In such a state of things, every man in the community holds his property at the mercy of money-making corporations, which have a decided interest to abuse their power.

By a course of liberal discounts and excessive issues for a few years, followed by a sudden calling in of their debts, and contraction of their issues, they would have the power of transferring the property of their debtors to themselves, almost without limit.—Debts contracted when their discounts were liberal, and the currency of course depreciated, would be collected when their discounts were almost suspended, and the currency of course unnaturally appreciated; and in this way the property of the community might pass under the hammer, from its rightful owners to the banks, for less than one half its value. If the Committee have not greatly mistaken the matter, there is more of history than of speculation in what they have here presented to the consideration of the House.

It is impossible to form any thing like an accurate estimate of the injuries and losses sustained by the community, in various ways, by the disorders and fluctuations of the currency, in the period which intervened between the expiration of the old bank charter and the establishment of the present bank. But some tolerable notion may be formed of the losses sustained by the Government, in its fiscal operations, during the war.

The committee have given this part of the subject an attentive and careful examination, and they cannot estimate the pecuniary losses of the Government, sustained exclusively for the want of a sound currency, and an efficient system of finance, at a sum less than forty-six millions of dollars. If they shall make this apparent, the House will have something like a standard for estimating the individual losses of the community.

The Government borrowed, during the short period of the war, eighty millions of dollars, at an average discount of fifteen per cent., giving certificates of stock amounting to eighty millions of dollars, in exchange for sixty-eight millions of dollars, in such bank paper as could be obtained. In this statement, Treasury notes are considered as stock, at twenty per cent. discount. Upon the very face of the transaction, therefore, there was a loss of twelve millions of dollars, which would in all probability, have been saved, if the Treasury had been aided by such an institution as the Bank of the United States. But the loss of sixty-eight millions of dollars, received by the Government, was in a depreciated currency, not more than half as valuable as that in which the stock given in exchange for it has been and will be redeemed. Here, then, is another loss of thirty-four millions, resulting, incontestibly and exclusively, from the depreciation of the currency, and making, with the sum lost by the discount, forty-six millions of dollars.—While, then, the Government sustained this great pecuniary loss in less than three years of war, amounting annually to more than the current expenses of the Government in time of peace, it is worth while to inquire, who were the persons who profited to this enormous amount by the derangement of the currency? It will be found that the whole benefit of this speculation upon the necessities of the Government, was realized by stockjobbers and money brokers, the very same class of persons who profited so largely by the business of commercial exchanges, in consequence of the disorders of the currency, and who have the same interest in the recurrence of those disorders as lawyers have in litigation, or physicians in the diseases of the human frame. Having presented these general views of the evils which existed previous to the establishment of the Bank of the United States, it remains for the committee to inquire how far this institution has effected a remedy of those evils.

The first great question which arises under this branch of the inquiry is, whether or no the bank has corrected the disorders of the circulating medium, by providing a paper currency, convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holder, and of equal value with specie at all points of the Union?

The Chief Magistrate, in that part of his first message which relates to the Bank of the United States, expresses the opinion, that "it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." After giving to this opinion all the consideration to which it is so justly entitled, from the eminent station and high character of the citizen by whom it is entertained, the committee are constrained to express their respectful but decided dissent from it. It is true, that the bank does not, in all cases, redeem the bills issued by any one of its branches indiscriminately at all the other branches; and it is in reference to this fact, as the committee presume, that the President expresses the opinion that the institution has failed to establish "a uniform and sound currency."

It is confidently believed, that no one of the persons who were principally instrumental in establishing the bank, ever entertained an idea that it would attempt to redeem its bills at any of its offices, other than those by which they should be respectively issued. The charter certainly contains no such requirement, and it would have been highly inexpedient if it had, to say nothing of its obvious injustice. The inevitable effect of such a requirement would have been to compel the bank to perform the whole of the commercial exchanges of the country, without any compensation. It would not be more unjust to require a Rail Road Company to transport all the productions of the country without compensation. No institution could stand such an operation; and it was the injudicious attempt of the first direction of the bank to do it, that principally contributed to the embarrassments of 1819. A committee was appointed by the House of Representatives, in that year, to investigate the management of the bank; and in the report of that committee, as well as in the discussions to which it gave rise in the House, this attempt of the direction to redeem the bills of the institution, indiscriminately, at all its branches, was indicated as one of the causes of the existing embarrassment. No one who participated in the debate, pretended to allege that the bank was bound to redeem its bills indiscriminately, or that it was expedient that it should do so. The most that any one did was to apologize for the unwise attempt.

But it yet remains for the committee to show that this indiscriminate redeemability of the bills of all the branches of the bank, is not necessary to "the establishment of a uniform and sound currency."

Human wisdom has never effected, in any other country, a nearer approach to uniformity in the currency, than that which is made by the use of the precious metals. If, therefore, it can be shown that the bills of the United States' Bank, are of equal value with silver at all points of the Union, it would seem that the proposition is clearly made out, that the bank has accomplished "the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." It is not denied that the bills of the mother bank, and of all its branches, are invariably and promptly redeemed in specie, whenever presented at the offices by which they have been respectively issued, and at which, upon their face, they purport to be payable. Nor is it denied that the bills of the bank, and of all the branches, are equal to specie in their respective spheres of circulation. Bills, for example, issued by the mother bank, are admitted to be equal to silver in Pennsylvania, and all those parts of the adjacent States of which Philadelphia is the market. But it is contended that these bills not being redeemable at Charleston and New Orleans, are not of equal value with silver to the merchant who wishes to purchase cotton with them, in those cities. Now, if the Philadelphia merchant had silver, instead of bank bills, he certainly could not effect his purchases with it in Charleston or New Orleans, without having the silver conveyed to those places; and it is equally certain that he could not have it conveyed there, without paying for its transportation and insurance. These expenses constitute the natural rate of exchange between those cities, and indicate the exact sum which the merchant would give as a premium for a bill of exchange, to avoid the trouble and delay of transporting his specie. It is obvious, therefore, that, even for these distant operations of commerce, silver would be no more valuable than the bills of the bank: for these would purchase a bill of exchange on either of the cities mentioned, precisely as well as silver. If the operation should be reversed, and the planter of Louisiana or South Carolina should desire to place his funds in Philadelphia, with a view to purchase merchandise, he would find the bills of the branch bank in either of those States, entirely equivalent to silver in effecting his object. Even, therefore, if the bank had not reduced the rate of the exchanges, it might be safely asserted, that its bills would be of equal value with silver at every point in the Union, and for every purpose, whether local or general.

But it is impossible to exhibit any thing like a just view of the beneficial operations of the bank, without adverting to the great reduction it has effected, and the steadiness it has superinduced, in the rate of the commercial exchanges of the country. Though this branch of the business of the bank has been the subject of more complaint, perhaps, than any other, the committee have no hesitation in saying, it has been productive of the most signal benefits to the community, and deserves the highest commendation. It has been already stated that it has saved the community from the immense losses resulting from a high and fluctuating state of the exchanges. It now remains to show its effect in equalizing the currency. In this respect, it has been productive of results more salutary than were anticipated by the most sanguine advocates of the policy of establishing the bank. *It has actually furnished a circulating medium more uniform than specie.* This proposition is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. If the whole circulating medium were specie, a planter of Louisiana, who would desire to purchase merchandize in Philadelphia, would be obliged to pay one per cent. either for a bill of exchange on this latter place, or for the transportation and insurance of his specie. His specie at New Orleans, where he had no present use for it, would be worth one per cent. less to him than it would be in Philadelphia, where he had a demand for it. But, by the aid of the bank of the United States, one half of the expense of transporting specie is now saved to him. The bank, for one half of one per cent. will give him a draught upon the mother bank at Philadelphia, with which he can draw either the bills of that bank or specie at his pleasure. In like manner, the bank and its branches will give draughts from any point of the Union to any other where offices exist, at a per centage greatly less than it would cost to transport specie, and in many instances at par. If the merchant or planter, however, does not choose to purchase a draught from the bank, but prefers transmitting the bills of the office where he resides to any distant point, for commercial purposes, although these bills are not strictly redeemable at the point to which they are transmitted, yet, as they are receivable in payment of all dues to the Government, persons will be generally found willing to take them at par; and if they should not, the bank will receive them frequently at par, and always at a discount much less than would pay the expense of transporting specie. The fact that the bills of the bank and its branches are indiscriminately receivable at the custom houses and land offices, in payment of duties, and for the public lands, has an effect in giving uniformity to the value of these bills, which merits a more full and distinct explanation.

For all the purposes of the revenue, it gives to the national currency that perfect uniformity, that ideal perfection, to which a currency of gold and silver in so extensive a country, could have no pretensions. A bill issued at Missouri is of equal value with specie at Boston, in payment of duties; and the same is true of all other places, however distant, where the bank issues bills, and the government collects its revenue. When it is, moreover, considered, that the Bank performs, with the most scrupulous punctuality, the stipulation to transfer the funds of the Government to any point where they may be wanted, free of expense, it must be apparent that the committee are correct, to the very letter, in stating that the bank has furnished, both to the Government and to the people, *a currency of absolutely uniform value, in all places, for all the purposes of paying the public contributions, and disbursing the public revenue.* And when it is recollected that the Government annually collects and disburses more than 23 millions of dollars, those who are at all familiar with the subject will at once perceive that bills, which are of absolutely uniform value for this vast operation, must be very nearly so for all the purposes of general commerce.

Upon the whole, then, it may be confidently asserted, that no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States; and that no country of any thing like the same geographical extent has a currency at all comparable to that of the United States on the score of uniformity. The committee have seen the statement of an intelligent traveller, who has visited almost every part of Europe, exhibiting the great variations of the currency in different parts of the same empire or kingdom. In Russia, the bills of the Bank of St. Petersburgh have a very limited circulation. At Riga, and throughout Courland, Livonia, and all the Southern parts of the empire, the currency is exclusively of silver coins. In Denmark, the notes of the Bank of Copenhagen are current only in Zealand, the other islands and Jutland, but will not pass at all in Sleswic and Holstein, which constitute the best portion of the kingdom. Since the Congress of Vienna, Germany is divided into thirty-nine separate States, each having a distinct currency though represented in the Diet at Frankfort. Out of the territory in which these several currencies are issued, they are mere articles of merchandise, which circumstance has given rise in every town to a numerous and distinct class of trades men, called money changers. How far these separate and unconnected currencies have a tendency to embarrass commerce, may be inferred from the fact, that a traveller going from St. Petersburgh to Calais, will lose upon the unavoidable changes of money an average of six per cent. In France, the bills of the bank are of such large denominations as to be adapted only to the greater operations of commerce and are principally confined to the bankers and extensive traders in Paris. The general currency is silver; and, to avoid the trouble of carrying this to distant parts of the kingdom, gold pieces, or bills of exchange, which are preferable, are purchased at a premium of from one and a half to four per cent. After this brief review of the currencies of Europe, the committee will barely state, as a conclusive vindication of our currency from the imputation of unsoundness, that there is no point in the Union, at which a bill of the United States' Bank, issued at the opposite extremity of the country, is at a discount of more than one-fourth of one per cent.

In confirmation of the views here presented, as to the comparative uniformity of the currency furnished by the bank, and, also, as to the obligation of the bank to redeem its bills, indiscriminately, at all the offices, the committee will present a few brief extracts from the speech of a statesman, whose opinions have every title to authority on these important subject. Mr. Lowndes, in discussing the question, how far the bank had performed the great duty for which it was created, used the following decided language in 1819, when the currency had not reached the point of uniformity it has now attained by half of one per cent.

"The great object of the Government in chartering the bank, was to provide a currency which should have that degree of stability and uniformity in its value, which is required by the interests both of our commerce and reveuue. A currency, equally valuable at every place and every time, cannot be provided by human wisdom. The nearest approach to this object has been generally supposed to be afforded by the employment of gold or silver as the measures of value. The 14th Congress did not aim at ideal perfection; they wished to combine with the conveniences of bank circulation an uniformity of value equal to that which was possessed by the precious metals; and the means which they employed to secure this uniformity were simple and effectual, by enjoining, under a heavy penalty, the payment of all its notes in coin, upon demand. In the report, indeed, the notes of the national bank are said to be now, 'on the same footing with those of local banks.' Of the footing on which local bank notes stood, he should speak hereafter, but the price current upon his table informed him, that the greatest discount on branch notes of the United States was three fourths of one per cent. This was a value much more uniform than that which coin could be expected to have in so extensive a country. He had been lately looking into a book on political economy, which had been published here, with high, and, in respect to its clearness and precision, with just commendations—the work of Mr. Tracy. He inferred from one of his chapters, that the difference of exchange between Marseilles and Paris was often from two to three per cent. If, with all the facilities afforded by the internal improvements in which France is so rich, with a currency consisting almost exclusively of gold and silver, the variation in the value of money is three times greater *in her territory than on our continent*, can it be said, that, in this respect, the bank has not yet fulfilled the objects of its institution? Before its establishment, the value of bank notes, even in the commercial States, had varied twenty per cent. from each other; and, as none of them bore a fixed proportion to the precious metals, or to any natural standard, it was impossible to assign any limit to their depreciation. You have required that the currency furnished by the national bank should be every where convertible into silver, and it is so. You have expected that it should be as uniform as coin, and it is more so. He would not detain the committee by reading a paper, which he had prepared with that intention, containing the state of exchange, since the establishment of the bank, with England, France, and Holland: for he found himself occupying much more of their time than he had expected. But he believed that any member, who should turn his attention to the subject, would remark its steadiness, during that period. He thought himself justified in drawing from this fact a conclusion highly favorable to the bank."

In reference to the great depreciation of the paper of the local banks, previous to the establishment of that of the United States, he said.

"Did the interests or duty of the government of the United States permit that this currency should be received by it? Some dissatisfaction was expressed because the branch notes of the United States' Bank were at a discount of three-fourths of one per cent. He read from a price current the state of the market for bank notes, by which it appeared that notes, which were insisted to be in very good credit, varied from a discount of two and a half to one of seven, fifteen, twenty-five, and even thirty per cent. Was our revenue to be received in these notes?—How were they to be employed? They might be expended in the district in which they were issued. But it was the expenditure of every district to be exactly limited to its revenue? What became of the Union if it were so? He spoke of the thing and not the name. Our Union might dissolve in imbecility as well as be destroyed by violence. Did not union imply, that the resources of one state, its money as well as its men, might be employed for the defence of another?

"But, if the government were willing to bear the loss of a depreciated and unequal currency, it must neglect the plainest principle of the Constitution in doing so—equality of taxation. The committee must well remember, that, before the establishment of a national bank, such was the unequal value of currency in the different states, that the merchants paid duties, varying fifteen per cent. from each other on the same articles."

On the question, whether the bank was bound to redeem, indiscriminately, the bills of all its branches, he said:

"He should not argue that the bank was not bound to pay its notes, indiscriminately, at all its offices.—He believed that nobody now contended that is was."

* * * "It was no unfair account of the practical operation of the system of which he was speaking, to say that it gave to the branches where the exchange was unfavourable, the entire disposition of the specie of those branches where the exchange was favourable. Upwards of six millions of specie have been sent to the branch of New York, besides the amount which has been paid by the subscribers of the bank there; but, in issuing notes which the bank of New York has been obliged to redeem, every branch throughout the country has drawn upon a fund, with whose condition at the time it could not be acquainted." * * * * *

"Such a system might be expected to produce inconvenient changes in the distribution of bank capital, an extreme facility of obtaining loans at one time, and unexpected contractions of discount at another."

* * * "Whenever the state of exchange is unfavourable, whenever the just principles of banking require a reduction of discounts, then, under this system of idiscriminate payment of its notes, the bank has nothing to fear from a draught of specie, and is encouraged to lend to every applicant. Wherever the exchange is favourable, and on the principles of banking, an enlarged accommodation might be given to the community—there the flow from every state whose exchange is unfavourable, contracts or suspends all the operations of the bank. Thus, wherever discounts should be enlarged, the tendency of this system is to reduce them, and to enlarge them wherever they should be reduced."

Independently of the gross injustice of requiring the bank to perform all the exchanges of this extensive confederacy without any compensation, these enlightened views show most conclusively its inexpediency and injustice, as it regards the different sections of the Union. It would inevitably render those parts of the union where the bank issues were prudent and moderate, tributary to those where the issues were injudicious and excessive. In this way, the very inequality in the currency, which the bank was designed to correct, would be perpetuated by the vain attempt to make it perform impossibilities. The power of annihilating space, of transporting money or any other article to the most distinct points, without the loss of time or the application of labour, belongs to no human institution.

But the salutary agency of the Bank of the United States, in furnishing a sound and uniform currency, is not confined to that portion of the currency which consists of its own bills. One of the most important purposes which the bank was designed to accomplish, and which, it is confidently believed, no other human agency could have effected, under our federative system of government, was the enforcement of specie payment on the part of numerous local banks, deriving their charters from the several states, and whose paper, irredeemable in specie, and illimitable in its quantity, constituted the almost entire currency of the country. Amidst a combination of the greatest difficulties, the bank has almost completely succeeded in the performance of this arduous, delicate, and painful duty. With exceptions, too inconsiderable to merit notice, all the state banks in the Union have resumed specie payments. Their bills, in the respective spheres of their circulation, are of equal value with gold and silver; while for all the operations of commerce, beyond that sphere, the bills or the checks of the Bank of the United States are even more valuable than specie. And even in the very few instances in which the paper of state banks is depreciated, those banks are winding up their concerns; and it may be safely said, that no citizen of the Union is under the necessity of taking depreciated paper, because a sound currency cannot be obtained. North Carolina is believed to be the only state where paper of the local banks is irredeemable in specie, and consequently depreciated. Even there, the depreciation is only one half per cent., and what is more important the paper of the Bank of the United States can be obtained by all those who desire it, and have an equivalent to give for it. The committee are aware, that the opinion is entertained by some, that the local banks would, at some time or other, either voluntarily, or by the coercion of the state legislature, have resumed specie payments. In the very nature of things this would seem to be an impossibility. It must be remembered that no banks ever made such large dividends as were realized by the local institutions, during the suspension of specie payments. A rich and abundant harvest of profit was opened to them, which the resumption of specie payments must inevitably blast. While permitted to give their own notes, bearing no interest, and not redeemable in specie, in exchange for better notes bearing interest, it is obvious, that the more paper they issued, the higher would be their profits. The most powerful motive that can operate upon monied corporations, would have existed, to prevent the state banks from putting an end to the very state of things, from which their excessive profits proceeded. Their very nature must have been changed, therefore, before they could have been induced to co-operate, voluntarily, in the restoration of the currency. It is quite as improbable that the state legislatures would have compelled the banks to do their duty. It has already been stated that the tendency of a depreciated currency to attract importations to the points of greatest depreciation, and to lighten the relative burthens of federal taxation, would naturally produce, among the states, a rivalry in the business of excessive bank issues. But there remains to be stated a cause, of more general operation, which would have prevented the interposition of the state legislatures to correct those issues.

The banks were, directly and indirectly, the creditors of the whole community, and the resumption of specie payments necessarily involved a general curtailment of discounts, and withdrawal of credit, which would produce a general and distressing pressure upon the entire class of debtors. These constituted the largest portion of the population of all the states where specie payments were suspended, and bank issues excessive. Those, therefore, who controlled public opinion in the states, where the depreciation of the local paper was greatest, were interested in the perpetuation of the evil. Deep and deleterious, therefore, as the disease evidently was, in many of the states, their Legislatures could not have been expected to apply a remedy, so painful as the compulsion of specie payments would have been, without the aid of the Bank of the United States. And here it is worthy of special remark, that, while that bank has compelled the local banks to resume specie payments, it has most materially contributed, by its direct aid and liberal arrangements, to enable them to do so, and that with the least possible embarrassment to themselves, and distress to the community. If the State Legislatures had been ever so anxious to compel the banks to resume specie payments, and the banks ever so willing to make the effort, the committee are decidedly of the opinion that they could not have done it, unaided by the Bank of the United States, without producing a degree of distress incomparably greater than has been actually experienced. They will conclude their remarks on this branch of the subject by the obvious reflection, that, if Congress, at the close of the war, had left it to the states to restore the disordered currency, this important function of sovereignty would have been left with those from whom the Constitution has expressly taken it, and by whom it could not be beneficially or effectually exercised. But another idea, of considerable plausibility, is not without its advocates. It is said that this government, by making the resumption and continuance of specie payments the condition upon which the state banks should receive the government deposites, might have restored the currency to a state of uniformity Without stopping to give their reasons for believing that specie payments could not have been restored in this way, and that, even if they could, a uniform currency of general credit, throughout the Union, would not have been provided, the committee will proceed to give their reasons for thinking that such a connexion between the Federal Government and the State banks would be exceedingly dangerous to the purity of both. While there is a National Bank, bound by its charter to perform certain stipulated duties, and entitled to receive the government deposites as a compensation, fixed by the law creating the charter, and only to be forfeited by the failure to perform those duties, there is nothing in the connexion at all inconsistent with the independence of the bank, and the purity of the government. The country has a deep interest that the bank should maintain specie payments, and the government an additional interest that it should keep the public funds safely, and transfer them, free of expense, wherever they may be wanted. The government, therefore, has no power over the bank, but the salutary power of enforcing a compliance with the terms of its charter. Every thing is fixed by the law, and nothing left to arbitrary discretion. It is true that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the sanction of Congress, would have the power to prevent the bank from using its power unjustly and oppressively, and to punish any attempt, on the part of the Directors, to bring the pecuniary influence of the institution to bear upon the politics of the country, by withdrawing the government deposites from the offending branches. But this power would not be lightly exercised by the treasury, as its exercise would necessarily be subject to be reviewed by Congress. It is, in its nature, a salutary corrective, creating no undue dependence on the part of the bank.

But the state of things would be widely different, if there was no national bank, and it was left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury so select the local banks in which the government deposites should be made. All the State banks would, in that case, be competitors for the favour of the treasury; and no one, who will duly consider the nature of this sort of patronage, can fail to perceive, that, in the hands of an ambitious man, not possessed of perfect purity and unbending integrity it would be imminently dangerous to the public liberty. The State banks would enter the lists of political controversy, with a view to obtain this patronage; and very little sagacity is required to foresee, that, if there should ever happen to be an administration disposed to use its patronage to perpetuate its power, the public funds would be put in jeopardy by being deposited in banks unworthy of confidence, and the most extensive corruption brought to bear upon the elections throughout the Union. A state of things more adverse to the purity of the government—a power more liable to be abused—can scarcely be imagined. If five millions of dollars were annually placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be distributed at his discretion, for the purposes of internal improvement, it would not invest him with a more dangerous and corrupting power.

In connexion with this branch of the subject, the committee will briefly examine the grounds of a complaint, sometimes made against the Bank of the United States. It is alleged that this bank, availing itself of the government deposites, consisting in some places principally of local paper, makes heavy and oppressive draughts on the local banks for specie, and thus compels them to curtail their discounts, to the great injury of the community. In the first place, it is to be remarked, that one of the highest duties of the bank—the great object for which it was established—was to prevent the excessive issues of local paper; and this duty can only be performed, by enforcing upon the State banks the payment of specie for any excess in their issues. But the committee are induced to believe, that this complaint is principally owing, so far as it now exists, to the fact, that the operations of the Federal Treasury are mistaken for the operations of the bank, because the bank is the agent by whom those operations are performed. This institution receives the government deposites in the paper of the local banks, certainly in no spirit of hostility to those banks. On the contrary, it tends to give them credit, and is designed to have that effect. But the Bank of the United States is not only bound to pay in specie, or its own bills, what it receives for the government in local paper, but to transfer the funds to any part of the Union, where they may be required for disbursement. Let it be assumed, that the government col-

lects annually, at the custom house in Charleston, one million of dollars in local bank notes, and disburses in South Carolina only one hundred thousand, it would result from this, that the government would have nine hundred thousand dollars of local bank paper deposited in the Charleston branch, which the bank would be bound by its charter, and for the national benefit, to transfer perhaps to Washington or Norfolk. As this paper would not answer the purposes of the government at those places, the bank would be, of course, compelled to provide specie, or bills that will command specie at those places.—It is obvious, then, that it is the inequality in the collection and disbursement of the revenue, that produces the evil in question. If all the revenue collected in Charleston were disbursed in the state, no draught would be made upon the local banks for specie. The Bank of the United States, so far from being justly obnoxious to any complaint on this score, has greatly mitigated the action of the treasury upon the local banks, by means of the liberal arrangements which its large capital and numerous branches have enabled it to make with them. The degree in which that institution has reduced the rate of exchange, may be fairly assumed as that in which it has mitigated the action of the treasury upon the State banks. If, for example, there existed no national bank, and the deposites of the revenue collected in Charleston were made in one of the local banks, what would be the effect of transferring, annually, nine hundred thousand dollars to Washington or Norfolk? The local banks, having no branches at either of those places, instead of transmitting draughts, as is now generally done, would be compelled to transmit specie. The bank in which the government deposites were made, would consequently be under the necessity of demanding specie from all the other banks, in a manner, and to an extent, much more oppressive than any thing that can be imputed to the Bank of the United States. If, to avoid these specie draughts, the local banks should purchase bills on Washington or Norfolk, they would probably cost five or six per cent. even in a tolerable state of the currency, which would be a loss to the banks almost to the full extent of the premium.

(To be concluded next week.)

FOREIGN.

New York, May 25.

Late from England.—The Canada, *Graham*, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, bringing us London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool of the 23d.

The most interesting circumstance, is the indisposition of the King of Great Britain. We give all the bulletins that had been published; which, as usual, are oracular enough, and little explanatory. The Times censures these bulletins in decided terms, as tending to mislead the nation on a point of so much interest as the life or death of the King. His complaint is supposed to be dropsy in the chest; and that, at his age (sixty-eight years), and with his reputed habits, is a very formidable malady.

The dates from Paris are of the 19th.—Nothing had yet occurred there in relation to any change of Ministry; though *M. de Villele's* chance was improving.

There is news from Spain that Ferdinand has abolished what is called the Salique law, which prevented the accession of a female to the throne. If France would do the same, it would be a considerable improvement in the structure of the present dynasty. For if we recollect, the flatterers of the Dauphiness have been accustomed to call her the *only man* of her *family*.

A war between Brazil and Portugal cannot, to all appearance, be avoided much longer. Miguel is said to be busied with attempts to raise money in France and Holland, but he has not been fortunate enough to meet with lenders.

Prince Leopold has formally accepted the sovereignty of Greece, in the following terms, extracted from a communication addressed by him to the ministers plenipotentiary of the three powers that signed the treaty of London:

"The undersigned is deeply sensible of the honor conferred on him by the august sovereigns in their choice of him to execute their generous intentions respecting the new state of Greece; and hastens to accept the useful and honorable task thus confided to his zeal."

The Liverpool Times, in commenting upon the effects of the Tariff, says, that a person has recently been in England offering to introduce British goods into the United States, across the Canadian frontier, for a premium of five per cent., and that no less than 150 tons of Yorkshire cloths have recently been despatched to Canada from the port of London, to be introduced in this manner.

Liverpool, April 19.

Shipwreck and loss of lives.—The ship *Newry*, Crosby, master, sailed from Newry for Quebec, on Wednesday last, with 400 passengers on board, and on Friday night, during a thick fog, she struck on a rock near Portinclineon (to the northward of Bardses,) when, melancholy to relate, upwards of 200 of the passengers are supposed to have perished. The exact number cannot at present be ascertained, in consequence of those who have been saved being scattered over the country amongst the farmers and residents, who have shown them all the attention which their distressed situation required.

The ship beat so violently that the ladders from between the decks were knocked away soon after the vessel struck, and all those who had not got on deck perished—amongst whom there are many respectable families.

Many who are saved will most probably have to lament the loss of some dear and near relatives; and, as their object was to settle in Canada, they will, no doubt, have lost all their property. The ship has gone to pieces, and the beach is strewed with the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers.

Algiers.—From the most recent French journals it appears that the meditated expedition against Algiers will consist of such an armament, as, in these days of *maritime* peace, has not been equalled for twenty years. The list of the different regiments intended to compose it shows a total of nearly 34,000 men, distinct from the seamen. It is now thirty-two years since the expedition to Egypt under Bonaparte sailed from Toulon; and those of the inhabitants who were then of an age to appreciate its efficiency, declare that it is fully equalled by the present equipment. The Dauphin will, it is rumoured, be at Toulon in a fortnight to superintend the departure of the expedition which is fixed for the middle of next month.

A letter from on board the frigate *La Bellone*, off Algiers, states that the Algerines are actively engaged in fortifying the weak points on their coasts, and that thousands of men are seen constantly at work in raising redoubts and planting artillery.

London, April 9.

Cotton.—A decidedly favorable change has taken place in the market, and the sales are considerable. On Wednesday upwards of 2,000 bales Surats changed hands, by private contract; and yesterday the demand continued at very full prices.

Liverpool, April 17.

Cotton Market.—The import this week reaches 20,674 bags, and the sales amount to 43,580 bags, at rather higher prices for Brazil, and very steady rates for other descriptions. The Sea Islands, &c. sold by auction went off at full prices.

April 22.—The sales of the week are 8000 bags, of which 1400 were sold, on Friday last by public auction, namely, 600 Sea Island, at 13½d. to 17½d. per lb; 350 Stained Sea Island, at 6½d.; to 11½.; 200 Demerara, at 8 7-8d. to 10d.; 250 Macaio, at 7 5-8d; and three bales of New South cotton from Sea Island seed at 10d. to 11½d. per lb. Prices have declined 1-8d. per lb. The import of the week is 37,100 bags, namely, 24,000 American, 2,800 Brazil, 3,300 Egyptian, 500 Demerara and West India, and 6,500 Surat.

CONGRESS.

Washington, May 25.

It is understood that the President of the United States yesterday transmitted to the Senate a Message nominating John Randolph of Virginia, to be Minister to Russia, and Heman Allen of Vermont (late Minister to Chili) to be Charge d'Affaires to Brazil. These nominations have not been acted upon.

From the fact of a bill having been yesterday reported by the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, for appropriating 22,500 dollars for *outfits* to a Minister to Russia, and Charges d'Affaires to Brazil, Chili, and Peru, we infer that nominations are also to be made, before the close of the session, to the two latter stations.

Nat. Int.

Washington, May 26.

In the Senate, yesterday morning, a short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business, but nothing material done. The rumour of Mr. Randolph's nomination as Minister to Russia is confirmed. Misled by the sound of the name, our informant misunderstood the nomination of Charge d'Affaires to Brazil. It is not Heman Allen of Vermont, who has been nominated to that office, but Ethan Allen Brown, of Ohio.—John Hamm, of the same State, was at the same time nominated as Charge d'Affaires to Chili. Neither of these three nominations has been acted upon.—*Nat. Int.*

Washington, May 27.

In the Senate, yesterday, it is understood, the nomination of John Randolph, of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; of E. A. Brown, of Ohio, to be Charge d'Affaires to Brazil; and of John Hamm, of Ohio, to be Charge d'Affaires to Chili, were severally *confirmed*, without any formal opposition.

The nomination of Samuel M'Roberts, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Illinois, rejected a few days ago, and re-considered on the next day after rejection, was yesterday again taken up, and *confirmed*.

The nomination of Samuel Herrick, also, as Attorney of the United States, for the District of Ohio, which was rejected some time ago, was yesterday reconsidered and confirmed.

The re-nomination of Mr. Noah, to be Surveyor of the Port of New York, has not yet been acted upon.—*Nat. Int.*

Great Britain and the U. States.—The following Message was yesterday submitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, and in each House referred to the Committee on Commerce:

To the Senate and
House of Representatives of the U. States:

Gentlemen: I think it my duty to inform you that I am daily expecting the definitive answer of the British Government to a proposition which has been submitted to it by this, upon the subject of the Colonial Trade.

This communication has been delayed by a confident belief that the answer referred to would have been received early enough to have admitted of its submission to you in sufficient season for the final action of Congress at its present session, and is now induced by an apprehension that, although the Packet by which it was intended to be sent is hourly expected, its arrival may, nevertheless, be delayed until after your adjournment.

Should this branch of the negotiation committed to our Minister be successful, the present interdict would, nevertheless be necessarily continued until the next session of Congress, as the President has, in no event, authority to remove it.

Although no decision has been made, at the date of our last advices from Mr. McLane, yet, from the general character of the interviews between him and those of his Majesty's Ministers whose particular duty it was to confer with him on the subject; there is sufficient reason to expect a favorable result, to justify me in submitting to you the propriety of providing for a decision in the recess.

This may be done by authorizing the President, in case an arrangement can be effected upon such terms as Congress would approve, to carry the same into effect on our part, by proclamation, or, if it should be thought advisable to execute the views of Congress by like means, in the event of an unfavorable decision.

Any information in the possession of the Executive, which you may deem necessary to guide your deliberations, and which it may, under existing circumstances, be proper to communicate, shall be promptly laid before you if required.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 26th May, 1830.

On the question of referring this Message to the Committee on Commerce, or to that on Foreign Affairs, the following, with other debate, took place.

Mr. Ramsay was indifferent to what Committee the Message was referred to, so that it did not go to the Committee of Commerce or the Committee of Ways and Means. Those committees were in the habit of taking cognizance of subjects not committed to them, and reporting bills concerning the revenue, without instruction,—one tapping the Treasury at one end, and the other at the other. He had seen the Committee of Commerce and the Committee of Ways and Means, reporting bills, the effect of which would have been to empty the Treasury instead of filling it—to throw the country at the mercy of foreign nations, and compel us in the interior even to send abroad to get our horses shod.

Mr. McDuffie said he felt no sort of interest in this contest between the two Committees and cared not how it was decided. But he saw no necessity for the gratuitous charge against the Committee of Ways and Means, which the gentleman had gone out of his way to make, which was utterly false, and could be founded only in gross ignorance. He would defy any old woman in this House or out of it, whether scolding or not scolding, to fix on that Committee the charges which had been alleged against it by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He thought that every member in this House, hower ignorant he might be, must know that every branch of the revenue of the country was, by the rules of the House, given in charge to the Committee of Ways and Means, and was always before that Committee, and that it would be perfectly competent for that Committee to-morrow to bring in a bill to revise the whole revenue system of the country, without any special instruction from the House. Nothing but the grossest ignorance could have given rise to the charge which had been made by the member from Pennsylvania against the Committee.

Mr. Ramsay said he was not ignorant of the rules of the House, or the duties of the Committee of Ways and Means; but the Chairman of that Committee was ignorant of the true policy of the nation, and had evinced that ignorance, by the bills which he had reported during the session affecting the revenue. That gentleman has called me an old woman; but, [the Speaker admonished Mr. R. that the question was on the reference of the message.] Sir, continued Mr. R. he has called me an old woman, and it is my duty to repel it. I have always understood that the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means was to take measures to fill the Treasury, not empty it. That gentleman has shewn his sense of this duty, by just voting for a bill (the Indian bill) which tapped the Treasury at one end, while he professed to fill it at the other. I will tell that gentleman that I was in the field of politics before him—but I will not use the expression I was about to do—and now to stand up and be told that I am an old woman. Sir, whatever that gentleman may think of my knowledge of his duties, he shews but little knowledge of them himself, when he is seen day after day, and time after time, doing all he can to empty the Treasury instead of filling it. Sir, I can say no more.

THE INDIAN BILL.

The question which has engaged so anxiously and unremittingly the attention of the House for some days past, and which, for that reason, as well as for its intrinsic importance, and the earnestness with which it has been taken up by the People in many of the States, had become very interesting, was yesterday decided. We mean the bill providing for the *removal of the Indians* beyond the Mississippi. After a renewed strugle to get the bill recommitted, with a view to the adoption of Mr. Hemphill's substitute, the friends of the bill defeated that motion by four votes, and finally passed the bill by a majority of five—every member of the House, not absent from the city by leave, being in his place. The amendment adopted by the House was forthwith concurred in by the Senate, and as the President will certainly sign the bill, it may be considered as a law, in the following form, in which we have taken the trouble to copy it accurately, from the rolls of Congress:

AN ACT to provide for an exchange of Lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the river Mississippi.

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States West of the river Mississippi, not included in any State or organized territory, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there; and to cause each of said districts to be described, by natural or artificial marks, as to be easily distinguished from every other.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to exchange any or all of such districts, so to be laid off and described, with any tribe or nation of Indians now residing within the limits of any of the States or Territories, and with which the United States have existing treaties, for the whole or any part or portion of the territory claimed and occupied by such tribe or nation, within the bounds of any one or more of the States or Territories where the land claimed and occupied by the Indians is owned by the United States, or the United States are bound to the State within which it lies, to extinguish the Indian claims thereto.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the making of any such exchange or exchanges, it shall and may be lawful for the President, solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them; and if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same: *Provided, always*, That such lands shall revert to the United States, if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon any of the lands now occupied by the Indians, and to be exchanged for, there should be such improvements as add value to the land claimed by any individual or individuals of such tribes or nations, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such value to be ascertained by appraisement or otherwise, and to cause such ascertained value to be paid to the person or persons rightfully claiming such improvements; and upon the payment of such valuation, the improvements so valued and paid for, shall pass to the United States, and possession shall not afterwards be permitted to any of the same tribe.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the making of any such exchange as is contemplated by this act, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such aid and assistance to be furnished to the emigrants as may be necessary and proper to enable them to remove to, and settle in, the country for which they may have exchanged; and, also, to give them such aid and assistance as may be necessary for their support and subsistence for the first year after their removal.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tribe or nation to be protected, at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to have the same superintendence and care over any tribe or nation in the country to which they may remove, as contemplated by this act, that he is now authorized to have over them at their present places of residence. *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as authorizing or directing the violation of any existing treaty between the United States and any of the Indian tribes.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Washington, May 23.

The injunction of secrecy not having been removed from the Confidential Message transmitted yesterday by the President to the H. of Representatives, we can only speak of its contents from general rumor. There is no doubt, from the bill which the House took up after reading the message, that the communication embraced information received from our Minister in England, touching his negotiation with the British Government, respecting the Colonial Trade; and it is said—notwithstanding the House immediately passed the bill which had originated in the anticipation of a different result—that the despatches furnished but little if any hope of any satisfactory arrangement being effected by our Minister, on the subject of the trade in question.

The following is the bill mentioned above:

A Bill to amend the acts regulating the commercial intercourse between the U. States and certain colonies of Great Britain.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c. That, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term; that the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, on entering the colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels or their cargoes, arriving in said colonial possessions from the United States; that the vessels of the United States may import into the said colonial possessions from the United States any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British colonies aforementioned, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel, to any country other than the British dominions or possession as aforesaid: that then, and in that case, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence; and, thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and the act, entitled 'An act concerning navigation,' passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; an act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and an act, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, are, in such case, hereby declared to be suspended, or absolutely repealed, as may be agreed upon with the British Government.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened, under the authority given in the first section of this act, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States from the islands, provinces, or colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American continent, and North East of the United States.

Yesterday was the last day of the present session of Congress, in which any bill could pass the House in which it originated. The Senate having apparently passed all the bills originating with them, which they wished to pass, adjourned at an early hour. The House of Representatives sat late. Of the proceedings in both bodies, an account will be found under the proper head. The two next days, this day and to-morrow, will be confined to the consideration of such bills as shall have already passed one or the other House.

The President of the United States has put his *veto* upon the bill, which had passed both Houses of Congress, authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Washington and Maysville (Ky.) Turnpike Road Company. The reasons for his refusal to sign this bill are contained in a message, of considerable length, addressed to the House of Representatives, in which body the bill originated. The reading of the message, which we will take the earliest opportunity to lay before our readers, was listened to with deep attention, and the result of it produced in the House a very perceptible excitement. As far as we could understand the principal points of the message, from hearing the reading of it in that vast *antre* in which the House sits, the President admits the power of the General Government over the subject of Internal Improvements; insists on discrimination between the objects to be selected for its exercise; denies the nationality of the particular object embraced in this bill, and disputes the expediency of entering upon an extensive system of internal improvement, in the present state of the finances of the country. We think it likely, that this message will not be acceptable to either of the parties into which the country is divided upon this question of Internal Improvement by the General Government. Whilst it affirms the power on the one hand, it restricts its exercise on the other.

The question upon the final fate of the bill will be determined to-day in the House of Representatives; in all probability against the bill.—*Nat. Intel.*

Washington, May 29.

In the Senate, yesterday, the re-nomination of M. M. Noah, to be Surveyor of the port of New-York, was confirmed—yeas 22, nays 22, the Vice President voting in favor of it, and deciding the question.

In the House of Representatives, after a quite angry debate, the question upon passing the Maysville & Washington Turnpike Road Bill, (the objections of the President notwithstanding,) was decided—yeas 96, nays 90. Though there was a majority in favor of the bill, yet there not being the majority in such cases required by the constitution, (of two thirds) the bill was rejected.

James B. Thornton, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury, in place of Isaac Hill, (appointed on the removal of Mr. Cutts) rejected, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

The following other appointments have been recently confirmed by the Senate:

Thomas Gillespie, to be Register of the Land office from the District of Lands subject to sale at Tiffin, in the State of Ohio, in the room of James Gardner, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, and rejected, vice Platt Rush, removed.

Morgan Nevill to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, in the room of Moses Dawson, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, and rejected, vice Andrew M. Bailey, removed.

Sheldon Clark to be Appraiser of Goods for the Port of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, vice Abraham H. Inskeep, *removed*.

William S. Coe to be Appraiser of Goods for the Port of New York, in the State of New York, vice Frederick Jenkins, *removed*.—*Nat. Int.*

The Packet which has just arrived at New York from Liverpool has not brought the anticipated finale of the negotiation at London between Mr. McLane and the British Ministry, which the late Message of the President of the United States to Congress gave us reason to look for. It cannot be expected, of course, to be received now, before the adjournment of Congress. Meanwhile, a bill has been reported, and has passed the House of Representatives, from the tenor of which and the confident call of the Committee of Commerce upon the Executive for papers on the subject, it may be inferred that the British Government has shewn some disposition to yield to our present Administration precisely the same measure of justice which it peremptorily refused to the Administration of Mr. Adams. By what philtres this enchantment has been wrought, time will disclose.—*Ib.*

Not long since, Mr. Blair of South Carolina made a speech in the House, of which the following sentences are a part:

"South Carolina will do every thing; nay, she has done every thing that the federal compact, honor and patriotism require of her; and after this, if the worst must come, why, in God's name, let it come! Who, who ought to cherish her as an old revolutionary sister and confederate, regardless of their common sufferings and dangers, their joint achievements, and their blended glory, still persevere in ungenerous and unhallowed attempts to beggar and enslave her, she will defy you, sir. What! will she again remonstrate? Yes, sir, she will remonstrate, in terms as vivid as the lightning's flash, and in a voice as loud as Heaven's thunder."

Mr. Foster, of Georgia, in the debate on the Indian bill, said that Georgia would never swerve from the rule which she had laid down for her guidance as to the Indians; and that she would not suffer any intervention by the civil power or the armed force of the United States to obstruct the execution of her laws.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their recent session in New York, decided to locate their Collegiate Institution, in Middletown in this State. The buildings lately occupied by Captain Partridge's Military School are to be appropriated for the College. It is to be called the Wesleyan University.

Connecticut Courant.

Preparing for the worst—Once on a time it happened that a poor wight married a shrew who led him a precious life; she fell ill, the doctor was called in, and the anxious, affectionate husband inquired of him how his dear spouse was: Galen shook his head, and told him to prepare for the worst. 'What,' said he, 'is she likely to recover?'

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Chronicle gives the following particulars of the destruction of the steamboat Tigress on her way from New Orleans to Cincinnati:—

At Rockport, about two hundred miles below Louisville, the cabin roof took fire. It was found impossible to extinguish the flames, and the boat was run ashore. Knowing that she had three hundred kegs of gun powder on board, the passengers fled with the exception of one or two who attempted to scuttle the vessel. Failing in this they left her; and in two minutes after, she exploded, filling the air with hardware, a quantity of which was thrown upon land. No lives were lost; but of the boat, papers, baggage &c. nothing was saved. The Tigress was principally loaded for Cincinnati, where the Insurance Offices suffer. The boat had been insured at New Orleans, but the policy is said to have expired. The total loss is supposed to be between six and eighty thousand dollars.

The plan proposed some time since, to raise a fund for the benefit of Fulton's heirs by placing a box on board each Steamboat in which *one cent* should be deposited for every passenger, has been commenced. The Fredericksburg Arena states, that this proposition having become a subject of conversation among some gentlemen on board the Patuxent, on her way to Fredericksburg, Messrs. James M. Garnett, Joseph C. Cabell, Augustine Neale and John Wiling, determined to present a box to the Steamboat Rappahannock, with a request that she might be the first to try the experiment. The box was accordingly made, and the next morning presented, bearing the following inscription: "One cent bestowed—*individual* gratitude compensate Fulton's heirs, for *national* neglect."

Visitors are no proper companions in the chamber of sickness. They come when I could sleep or read, they stay till I am weary, they force me to attend when my mind calls for relaxation, and to speak when my powers will hardly actuate my tongue. The amusements and consolations of language and depression are conferred by family and domestic companions, which can be visited or called at will, and can occasionally be quitted or dismissed, who do not obstruct accommodation by ceremony or destroy indolence by awakening effort.

Dr. Johnson's Letter.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Distressing Occurrence.—We learn from the Newton, New Jersey Herald, that on Monday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the stream which passes through the village of Branchville, about 6 miles above Newton, having risen greatly by previous rains, the mill-dam of John Bell, Esq. at the upper part of the town gave way, and a column of water, 25 feet in depth, swept away every thing before it. The forge of Mr. Bell was completely demolished. The mill-dams of Samuel Price were next carried off, one wall of the Woollen Factory was thrown entirely down, the building otherwise slightly, and some of the machinery materially injured. The races to the Factory and Gristmill were filled with stones and rubbish, or destroyed. Several dwelling houses below were inundated; and though but one life was lost, many escaped narrowly, and some miraculously from drowning. The inhabitants had mostly retired to rest, but were awakened by the loud noise of the rushing waters, and immediately retreated to the upper part of their dwellings. The family of Mr. M'Daniels very narrowly escaped drowning. Mr. M'Daniels had retired to bed, in an upper chamber, his wife was in a lower room reading, one child lay in the cradle, others were in bed asleep near her; she had scarcely heard the sound of the moving mass of water before the door of the room in which she was sitting was burst open by its violence. She sprung upon a box which was near her, with her infant in her arms, and there she stood, the water reaching nearly to her chin, holding her child above it, until Mr. M'D. decended, from the chamber, with a view, if possible, to save them; she begged him to desist, declaring that the children in the bed were both drowned, and that he must perish if he persisted in the attempt to save either of them; he however did persist, and found his children in the bed, floating on the surface of the water, uninjured, and one of them still asleep, and conveyed them all to a place of safety. The house of Mr. Michael Mackerly was entirely swept away. Himself and wife were the only persons in the house. When the house was falling Mrs. M. clung to her husband, and they soon found themselves borne rapidly along by the rapid torrent. Mr. M. seized a bush, and held on, still supporting his wife, and in this situation he was struck on the head by a piece of floating timber, which for a few moments deprived him of his senses, and at this moment his wife separated from him. He was again carried further down, when he seized another bush and held on until his cries for assistance brought him relief. His wife perished, and was found the next morning half a mile below the village. The injury done to various descriptions of property in the village is very considerable: most of the gardens are ruined; the turnpike road and two stone bridges washed entirely away; in short, the whole village, which a few short hours before wore a cheerful and rural appearance, now presents a scene of desolation and ruin.

Mr *Rivafinola*, the Agent of a great English Mining company, is now on a visit to this section of North Carolina. His object is to make a reconnoisance of the Gold Region, to ascertain whether the company would be warranted in investing capital in the mining business here. We understand this gentleman speaks very favorably of the North Carolina mines; he says that appearances are better than in South America; and believes that the *gold ore* will be found at the depth of 200 or 300 feet. It is the current opinion, that Mr. Rivafinola will advise his employers to enter largely into the mining business in this State.

Western Carolinian.

New Mode of Drawing.

THE Holder of Five Tickets or Shares will be certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes and may draw Seven!

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6,

For 1830—To be drawn in the City of Baltimore,

On Wednesday, the 30th June.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Ten Thousand Dollars.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls.	is	2,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	500 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	400 Dolls.	is	800 Dolls.
2 prizes of	300 Dolls.	is	600 Dolls.
3 prizes of	200 Dolls.	is	600 Dolls.
5 prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
20 prizes of	20 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
100 prizes of	6 Dolls.	is	600 Dolls.
3,600 prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	18,000 Dolls.
3,747 prizes, amounting to			36,000 Dolls.

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—The Prizes all payable in Cash, which, *as usual at* Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Mode of Drawing.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Five Dollars; the Drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 3,690 prizes of Five Dollars each, will be awarded to the tickets having the terminating figure corresponding with either of the terminating figures of the two first drawn numbers of different terminations from 1 to 5 inclusive—and to the tickets with terminating figure corresponding with either of the two first drawn of different terminations, from 6 to 0 inclusive. By this mode of drawing, the holder of five tickets ending with the figures 1 to 5 inclusive, or 6 to 0 inclusive, will be *certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes and may draw Seven!*

Whole Tickets $5, | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62 *cts.*

☞Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, May 24, 1830. 78 2t.

☞*The Register containing the Official List, will be forwarded gratis, immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1830.

Fourth of July.—At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, convened at the Town Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, Louis D. Henry, Esq. Magistrate of Police, was called to the Chair, and T. L. Hybart was appointed Secretary.

On motion, it is resolved, that a Committee consisting of fifteen members be apppointed to make the necessary arrangements for its celebration.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz: L. D. Henry, Duncan McRae, Jno. Huske, T. N. Cameron, Jno. Black, James T. Gilliam, Edward W. Willkings, W. L. Hawley, Edward J. Hale, Edward L. Winslow, H. W. Ayer, Jno. M. Strong, Jno. Lippitt, Jas. H. Dickson, and Jno. McLeran, Jr.

On motion, it is further resolved, that the Commissioners of Fayetteville be requested to make the necessary appropriation from the funds of the Town for defraying the incidental charges of the celebration.

On motion, adjourned.

L. D. HENRY, *Chairman.*

T. L. HYBART, *Sec'y.*

Fayetteville, June 1st, 1830.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the Committee met, and resolved to celebrate Saturday the 3d, (the 4th happening on Sunday.) They also divided themselves into the following sub-committees:

Committee to appoint an Orator and Reader, &c.—Messrs. Henry, Huske, Cameron, Winslow, and Dickson.

Military Committee.—Gen. Ayer, Major Strong, Major Lippitt, Capt. Hawley, Lieut. Willkings.

Dinner Committee.—Messrs. MacRae, Black, Gilliam, McLeran, and Hale.

At the Town meeting on Tuesday, it having been stated that the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements would visit this Town the latter part of this week, on their way from Haywood down the river, a committee was appointed to extend to them on behalf of the citizens all the attentions due to their exalted public and private characters. In our next we shall notice the proceedings, merely stating at present that a large number of citizens have subscribed to a collation to be furnished at the Lafayette Hotel.

The fourteenth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocess, was held in St. James's Church, Wilmington, on the 20th ult., and adjourned on the 24th. A friend has favored us with the following notice of its proceedings:

There were present eight Priests and one Deacon. The Rev. John Avery, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Edenton, was elected President of the Convention, and Edward Lee Winslow, of Fayetteville, Secretary.

Great unanimity and harmony prevailed, and a spirit of attachment and devotedness to the principles of the Church, so ably sustained by the venerated and departed Bishop of the Diocess, and left by him as a rich and never failing legacy to each individual member of the Church, characterized all the proceedings.

The first business after the Convention organized, was the unanimous adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Walker Anderson, Esq., of Hillsborough.

"Since it has pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence, to remove from the scene of his earthly labours, to his reward in Heaven, our late Bishop, the Rt. Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, and to leave us as sheep without a shepherd, under a deep sense of the loss which the Church has sustained in his death, but with humble resignation to the will of God,

Be it resolved by this Convention, That its members recal with grateful emotion, the recollection of the devoted piety, the self-sacrificing zeal, and the parental carefulness, with which the deceased discharged towards this Diocess, the relations of spiritual guide and father.

Be it further resolved, That under a conviction of the ability with which the deceased superintended his charge, and of the eminent services which he rendered this Diocess, we regard his loss as a sore affliction and bereavement, and derive our only consolation from the reflection that this blow has been inflicted by Him who has promised never to leave or forsake his church.

Be it further resolved, That a Committee consisting of —— —— —— be appointed to address a letter of condolence to the Mother of our deceased Bishop, expressive of the affectionate remembrance with which his memory is cherished by the members of this Convention, and of the sincerity with which they sympathise with her, in the loss which she in common with the church has sustained

Be it further resolved, That this Convention tender their thanks to their Brethren in Pennsylvania for the affectionate expressions of their sympathy contained in a letter laid before the Convention this day, and to their Brethren in other Diocesses who have united with us in lamenting our loss and have expressed their veneration for the character and memory of our departed Father, and that the above named committee be instructed to communicate this resolution to the Secretary of the late meeting of the Clergy in Philadelphia."

The Missionary Society of this Diocess was remodled, embracing in addition to its missionary object, the circulation of Bibles, Prayer Books and Tracts, and pecuniary assistance to Congregations in the State already organized, who are unable entirely to support their Pastors.

It appeals loudly and strongly to the members of the Episcopal Church throughout the Diocess for pecuniary aid, in carrying these objects into successful operation, objects which should be and we hope are near the heart of every Episcopalian, for it is certain that in this way only, in this State, with the blessing of God, can the "cords of our Zion be lengthened and her stakes strengthened."

The following compose the Standing Committee of this Diocess, elected for the present year:

Rev. *John Avery*, Edenton,
" *G. W. Freeman*, Raleigh,
" *W. M. Green*, Hillsborough,
" *John R. Goodman*, Newbern,
Gavin Hogg, Esquire, Raleigh,
John W. Wright, Esquire, Fayetteville,
Walker Anderson, Esquire, Hillsborough.

A resolution was passed recommending to the next Convention, to proceed to the election of a Bishop. In the mean time it is a subject that should engage the earnest inquiries and the ardent and devout prayers of every individual interested in the welfare of the church.

The next Convention will be held in Christ Church, Raleigh, on the 19th of May, 1831, being the most convenient and central point in the Diocess, as was supposed.

Winchester, May 21.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocess of Virginia assembled in this place yesterday, and was opened with an eloquent and impressive discourse by the Rev. N. H. Cobbs. We learn that there is a very full attendance of the clerical and lay deputies of the different parishes, but regret to notice the absence of the pious and venerable Bishop Moore, who, we presume, is prevented from attending by his advanced years and consequent bodily infirmity. The occasion has attracted a large number of strangers from the adjacent counties and some from remote parts of the state.—The various congregations of the town have politely tendered the use of their respective places of worship during the session of the convention, which we understand will be occupied as occasion may require.

Virginian.

Our University.—The communication from the Literary Junto makes a strong (we shall be glad to find it a successful) appeal to the Ladies. Their attendance at the annual Commencements would have no slight effect on the prosperity of the Institution, and would not fail to be gratifying to themselves. In other States, as we have before had occasion to remark, a Commencement draws together a large and fashionable company, and why should it not here? There is every inducement which pleasure and patriotism, and oftentimes affection, can hold out.

At the Commencement which will take place on the 24th inst. the Hon. John H. Bryan, of Newbern, will deliver the annual Address, by appointment of the Philanthropic Society.

A Counterfeiter.—A man named Jonathan Lewis, formerly of Springfield, Mass. gunsmith and machinist, was arrested a few days ago, in Montgomery, by Jno. M. Allen, Esq. Sheriff of that county. He was brought to this town on Sunday last, and on Monday underwent a long examination before Judge Potter, under a charge of counterfeiting U. S. Bank drafts. It appeared from his own and other testimony, that he came to this State about two years ago, since which he has divided his time between Moore and Montgomery counties, in this State, and Fairfield district, S. C.; that he has been long suspected of a connection with a numerous gang, of which Scull, who is now under sentence at Raleigh, was one; that he has twice before been arrested on a similar charge, on one of which occasions, several quires of paper suitable for Bank notes, and a small box of printing ink, were found in his possession. After the examination of a number of witnesses, he was committed to jail to await the arrival of further testimony.

Congress.—The Session no doubt terminated, as resolved on, on Monday last. We have the proceedings up to Friday last, a notice of the most important of which will be found on the preceding page.

We are glad to announce the passage of the bills to reduce the duties on Salt and Molasses, which both prevailed by large majorities, and have no doubt subsequently passed the Senate.

The Senate met, on the 25th, as a Court of Impeachment, and received the answer of Judge Peck, which was read; after which the Court adjourned till the second Monday of the next session of Congress.

The President's rejection of the bill to authorise a subscription to the stock of the Washington and Maysville Turnpike, is a most important circumstance, and is calculated to put an end to our hopes of Internal Improvement in the South. It is unfortunate for us, that this change in the policy of the government, has occurred just as the Southern people were making up their minds to follow the example of their neighbours in getting their share of the public funds.

Flight of Bolivar.—Late accounts from Colombia bring intelligence that a formidable insurrection has broken out in that distracted Republic, headed by Gen. Urdaneta, which has been so successful, that Gen. Bolivar had been obliged to seek his safety in flight. It was not known what direction he took, but it is supposed that he designed leaving the country. Thus, in all probability, has ended the career of the *'Washington of the South.'*

Gideon Tomlinson has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Connecticut, for six years from the 3d day of March next, to succeed Mr. Willey.

Bank Dividend.—The State Bank has declared a dividend of *two per cent.* on its Capital Stock, for the last six months.

The sweepstake over the Union Course yesterday, resulted in the success of Mr. Johnson's *Reality*, colt. The contest indeed—there were three heats—was only between two Southern colts; the rest, seven horses having started altogether, being little qualified to compete with them. This is the just result of great care in the choice of blood, in breeding, and in training; and we are always well pleased to see success attend such care. Time of running: first heat, 1m. 51s.; second, 1m. 49s.; third, 1m. 55s.—*N. Y. American.*

Melancholy!—We learn, that *Joseph Wilson*, who lived on Clark's Creek, Montgomery County, while under the influence of mental derangement, *hung his wife* to a sapling, in the woods, near his house: when found by the neighbors, she was entirely dead: Wilson made off with himself; and at last advices, had not been taken. Mrs. Wilson was about 50 years old, and has left a number of children. We learn that she had left her husband several times, during his crazy fits; but in this fatal instance, it would seem that he was more self possessed than usual on such occasions: it is thought that he must have decoyed his wife into the woods, and knocked her down before hanging her up to the tree.

Western Carolinian.

We gather from a letter published in the Inquirer, that Mr. Duff Green is endeavouring to sell out his concern in the Washington Telegraph.—*U. S. Gaz.*

From the National Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, dated April 8, 1830.

"Your packet ship Alexander makes a poor freight—owing to the decrease of exports to the U. States and the increase to Canada, for the purpose of smuggling."

Baltimore, May 24.

This day is a proud and memorable day in the annals of Baltimore. On this day our citizens enter into the enjoyment of the first fruits of their toil, enterprise and perseverence, in the construction of their great work. The entire line of the first division of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, between this city and Ellicott's mills, having been finished and put into a state for use, the necessary arrangements have been made to commence operations and to undertake the general transportation of goods and passengers on that part of the route, which will be continued daily hereafter without interruption. We congratulate our fellow citizens upon this interesting occasion, so gratifying to the just pride of Baltimoreans, in the successful accomplishment of the most difficult and expensive portion of the greatest enterprise yet undertaken in this country, and upon the arrival of an era from which we may safely date the commencement of an increased and increasing prosperity to the city and the state.

On Saturday the road was visited by the Mayor and the members of the two Branches of the City Council; the President, Directors, Counsel, Engineers and other officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the editors of the different papers of the city, and a large number of strangers.

There was not less than seventy five or eighty persons who were carried along in four cars, each dawn by a single horse, with perfect ease and much rapidity. In the splendid car Pioneer, which headed the procession, rode among others, the venerable *Charles Carroll of Carrollton.* No attempt was made to test the velocity with which the Cars could be propelled, the object having been merely to survey the whole route, and to give a fair opportunity of enjoying without fatigue or exertion, the beautiful and romantic scenery, through which the road passes, as well as the specimens of successful science and art, displayed in the construction of the work. A pause was made at the Patapsco bridge, and the passengers alighted to examine it, at leisure, and to express the admiration, which is generally felt, at the picturesque manner with which it harmonizes with the surrounding scenery. A change of horses was made about half way when it was observed, that notwithstanding the enormous weight which had been drawn along at so considerable a speed, the rate having never been less than nine and a half to ten miles an hour, the horses did not appear to have suffered at all.

After spending some time among the beautiful scenery which makes Ellicott's mills so desirable a place of resort, a large part of the company returned to the city, and arrived about one o'clock. It is stated, that the leading car traversed the whole distance of thirteen miles in the short space of one hour and four minutes.

The remainder of the visitors remained and having partaken of an excellent dinner, returned to the city at five o'clock. All were delighted with their excursion, and satisfied, by personal inspection, of the immense value of the Rail Road to this community, as well as of the excellence with which it has been constructed.

The last car which came in, was very large and heavy, and contained tweny-six passengers, the aggregate weight of the car and passengers being not much less than three tons, which was drawn by one horse, with as little trouble or apparent labour, as a sulkey in one of our streets and with more speed.

Republican.

Such is the rage for riding on the Rail Road cars at Baltimore, that the sum of $60,000 was offered to the managers for the avails of the receipts during the present season. They refused to farm out the concern on those terms.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Church and State.—This much dreaded Union has taken place at last, as we find in the New England Palladium, that Mr. George Stay: is married to Miss Eveline Church.

Communication.

TO THE LADIES.

Fair Country-women:

The University of North Carolina has been the object of universal neglect. The learned Thebans who control our political destinies, though they cannot literally echo the declaration of the Emperor of Austria, that "he didn't want his subjects to be learned, but obedient,"—yet look with an ungracious eye upon the seat of the Muses, and are apparently solicitous that the State may merit the facetious epithet applied thereto by Mr. Croom, "*his native Bœotia*," Parents and guardians, either, sharing this *misomathy*, utterly neglect the education of the youth of the State, or pack them off to swell the list of a Northern Institution.

Now, ye Fair!—here is an opportunity to prove that ye inherit the patriotism of your grandmothers. Prove yourselves superior to the prejudices of the sex which has presumed to dub itself the *nobler;* prove that you do not entertain the opinion, (as the Orange electors did of Judge M——,) that men can be *too smart.* Visit the University on public occasions;—encourage it—patronize it. It is not necessary that your visits, in order to be "*Angels' visits*," should be "*few and far between.*" Your influence on society, vast as it is, is visible to yourselves, not in its action, but its effects. Your presence on public occasions will be productive of similar results. Luckless is the wight whose eye, as it ranges over his audience, encounters nothing but the gape of village ignorance, the complacent smile of professional dignity, and the elongated visage of a fellow-student, indicating a mind screwed up to the sticking point of criticism. But if, from this disheartening spectacle, he can turn his view for the moment to the countenance of a fair auditor—(especially if that countenance beams approbation)—like Antæus, when he touched his parent earth, he acquires new animation, and grapples his subject with renewed energy. Possessed of this resource—elated with this prospect—he is enabled to soar to the utmost extent of his powers.

Will you take the University under your protection?—be its supporters and guardians? She calls aloud to you for your countenance in her forlorn and desolate condition. She entreats you to be the trustees, not of her wealth, but her reputation. Surely your *presence* will entitle you to the name, for many who enjoy it cannot present even *that* claim to the appellation.

JUNTO.

Edenton, May 20.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to May 26, Brig Leopard from Martinique. Schooners Plato from Point Petre, Select from New York, Antelope from Port-au-Prince, Complex from Halifax.

CLEARED, Brigs North Carolina for New York, Gipsey for Port-au-Prince, Counsellor for St. Domingo. Schooners Hussar for Charleston, Gov. Paris for Halifax.

By last Night's Mail.

Office of the National Intelligencer,

May 29—evening.

The Editors think that they owe it to their friends, as far as they can reach them, by this proof sheet, to give them the earliest advice of the following facts:

In the Senate, to-day, the bill, which had passed the House of Representatives, for reducing the duty on Salt, prospectively, was passed by a large majority, and, wanting only the signature of the President, may be considered a law. In the same manner, the bill to reduce the duty on Molasses, and increase the drawback on Rum exported, was passed by a large majority, and may be considered a law. In the same manner, the bill, looking to an adaptation of our commercial regulations, contingently, to the opening of intercourse, by treaty, with the British Colonies, (after a short time spent in secret session,) was passed also, by a large majority, and may be considered a law.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, which originated in the Senate, was passed.

In the same body, the bill, which originated in the Senate, for the graduation of the price of Public Lands, was rejected.

In the same body, the bill, which contains an appropriation for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, was passed and may be considered a law.

The Vice President having yesterday retired from the Chair of the Senate for the remainder of the Session, the Hon. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, was elected President of the Senate, *pro tempore.*

Foreign.—The packet Napoleon, at New York, brings London dates to April 25. The King of England was recovering. The sales of cotton at Liverpool on the 24th amounted to only 500 bags, and for the whole week the sales were only 4,550 bags, being the smallest number sold in any week during 1829 and 1830. The falling off is ascribed to the dangerous state of the King's health. The decline in price is generally 1-8d. per lb. The import of the week was 38,817 bales.

The Match Race.—The race for $5000 a side, between the Southern mare Arietta and the Northern horse Sir Lovel, was run at New York on Thursday last, and won by Sir Lovel, with ease. A match for the same sum, was lately won by Arietta, which inspired the Southern gentlemen with so much confidence, that they made large bets of two to one upon Arietta.

MARRIED,

At the Seat of Daniel McLean, Esq., in this County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Allan McDougald, Mr. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM of this town, to Miss ANN, daughter of Dan. McLean, Esq.

At Chapel Hill, on Thursday evening the 20th instant, by the Rev'd Dr. Caldwell, Mr. ROBERT G. ALLISON, of Iredell county, to Miss HARRIET W. daughter of Charles Chalmers, Esq.

In Moore County, on Thursday evening last, Dr. CHARLES CHALMERS, of Chapel Hill, to Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS, daughter of Archibald McBryde, Esq. of the former county.

Departed this life on the 26th ult., at the White House on Ashpole, Robeson County, N. C. in the 7th year of his age, JESSE, the favourite son of Benjamin Lee, Esq.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED May 26, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. B. Rush, with the following Goods, viz.—28 boxes and trunks, 20 hhds. Sugar, Rum, &c., 27 bbls. Sugar, &c., 5 casks Hardware, 7 hhds. and crates Ware, 61 bags Coffee, 26 kegs Nails, &c., to J. Kyle, Wm. Nott, I. Blake, Jr., A. Campbell, H. W. Ayer, John McArn, Willkings & Co. Fayetteville. J. Hargrave, Lexington. Hargrave & Hunt, Rowan County, and Hargrave & Lindsay, Guilford County.

DEPARTED May 30, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Cotton, &c. for Wilmington.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5½ a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65. Beeswax, 20 cts.

Cotton has been sold this week at 9¼, and prime lots would now bring that price.

Groceries.

THE Subscriber has just received in addition to his stock of Groceries, the following articles, viz.

LEMON SIRUP, which he will sell by the gallon or bottle. ☞This Article is prepared from Robe of Limes, and will keep without fermenting. When mixed with water for *Lemonade*, or water and a proportion of spirits for *Punch*, it will be found equal to fresh Limes, and very superior to the Lemon Sirup prepared with the Essence of Lemon Skins, which is neither fit for Punch or Lemonade, as it does not partake of the fruit.

Clarified LIME JUICE, (prepared to keep for years in a warm climate, even if exposed to the sun,) by the gallon or bottle.

Best West India SHRUB, by the gallon.

Do. TAMARINDS, by the pound.

Ten years old Grenada RUM, of superior flavour, and

Cogniac BRANDY, by the gallon or barrel.

DUNCAN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1830. 78-3t

DAVID SHAW,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles which he offers low for *cash:*

Fresh Lime Juice,	Castile Soap,
Lemon Sirup,	Sweet Oil, in flasks,
Seidlitz Powders,	Spanish Brown,
Soda Do.	Phosphorus Lights,
Glauber and Epsom Salts,	Bunch Raisins,
Calcined Magnesia,	Soft shell Almonds;
Roll Sulphur,	Palm Nuts,
Red, yellow & pale Bark,	Filberts,
Crem Tartar,	Loaf and lump Sugar,
Gum Camphor,	Pepper and Alspice,
Calomel and Jalap,	Moccoboy Snuff,
Prussina Blue, No. 1.	Scotch Do., &c. &c.

Fayetteville, June 2, 1830. 78-3w.

LARGE SALE OF

HARDWARE, &c.

AT AUCTION.

THE Sale of the Stock of *KYLE & DAILEY* will commence on Monday the 7th of June next, and continue from day to day till the sale is completed. Every article will be sold without any kind of reserve. Terms at sale.

WILLKINGS, & CO. *Aucts.*

Fayetteville, May 25.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5 4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Bladen County, on the 13th of May, a Negro Woman and her Child. The woman named Betty and the child named Flora, who say they belong to John Gilchrist on Little Peedee, South Carolina. Said woman is about forty years old, the child four or five years old; she says she formerly belonged to Dugald McKeithan of this County, and that she has been run away two months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said Negroes away.

R. PLUMMER, *Jailer.*
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C May 22, 1830. } 77 3w.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers offer for rent for a term of years, the well known *STORE HOUSE* and *WARE HOUSES* which they now occupy, on the south side of Hay street, at the foot of Hay Mount. The establishment is too well known to require further particulars. Apply to
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, May 20. 76tf.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given
HALL & JOHNSON.
May 20.

Shocco Springs;

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

ON the 1st day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton, and sixteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be $1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Notice.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North Carolina.
Shocco Springs, May 1st, 1830. 76-8w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Mildred Colson, Adm'r of Thomas Colson, dec'd, vs. Michael Cason. } ATTACHMENT. The Garnishment of Elijah Cason filed.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael Cason, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael Cason appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence
(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

James Thomas, vs. Michael McKay. } ATTACHMENT. Levied on 120 acres of Land, as the property of Defendant.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael McKay, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael McKay appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.
(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Nancy Taylor, vs. The Heirs at Law of Wm. Taylor, dec. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.
(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New-York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable, Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.
SAMUEL FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, April 29. 73 tf.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hat, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.
A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same.
A. TORRENCE.
Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by
WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 7th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following *LANDS*, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827 and 1828, besides the costs of advertising; listed as the property of Thomas Davis:—

970 acres on Rockfish and Jumping Gully.
100 Falls of Rockfish
3,000 Big and Little Rockfish.
180 Rockfish Mills. Taxes $31,75.

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*
By D. GILLIS, *D. S.*
April 29, 1830. 73-ts

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.
JOHN HUSKE.
December 3. tf.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
April 29, 1830. 73-tf.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
January 14.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.
July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828
C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.

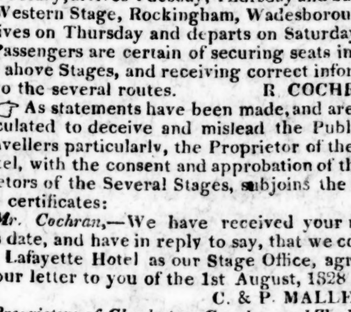
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.
O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender. &c.
INGOE D. CASH.
Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf.



JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.
Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to
JAMES MARTINE.
January 28,

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.
CHARLES ROBINSON.
Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
February 4, 1830. 16tf

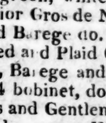
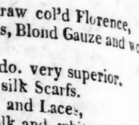
Cheap New Goods,

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India dye Vestings,
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Lenatine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5 4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings,
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Bombazet and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe, Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.
ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.
April 15*th*, 1830.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual, for cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.
W. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.
P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8×10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.
February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.
ANDERSON CURTIS.
Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY, Spring Term, 1830

Stephen B. Munn, vs. Hervey Law, Gurdon Robbins, and John Culpeper. } ORIGINAL BILL to *Foreclose a Mortgage*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Gurdon Robbins, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Robbins appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

A true copy from the Minutes.
JNO. CHRISTAIN, C. & M. E.
Lawrenceville, May 1, 1830. 74-6w

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*
Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.
March 3.